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Japanese Royalty Visits the Library

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Vol. 53, No. 14
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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

277

On the Cover: The grandeur of the newly renovated Great Hall of the Jefferson Building was an appropriate setting for the June 14 arrival of Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Billington. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Cover Story: When the Japanese royal couple came to LC, specialists were eager to show them some of the Library's most noteworthy treasures; after the emperor departed, the empress stayed for a meeting in the Children's Literature Center. 275

War and Remembrance: Herman Wouk, one of America's best loved authors, came to the Library to talk about his experiences at LC and his epic novels about World War II. 282

278

Science Fair: The Science and Technology Division recently held a media fair. 285

News from the Center for the Book 286

282

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Photo by Yusef El-Amin

Hisao Matsumoto of the Japanese Section provided details about Library treasures from his section . . .

The Presence of Royalty:

Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko Visit the Library

by Guy Lamolinara

On a day when the 90-degree heat and high humidity caused all but the most resilient to droop, the spirits of the Japanese royal couple and those LC staffers lucky enough to catch a glimpse of Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko remained unwilted.

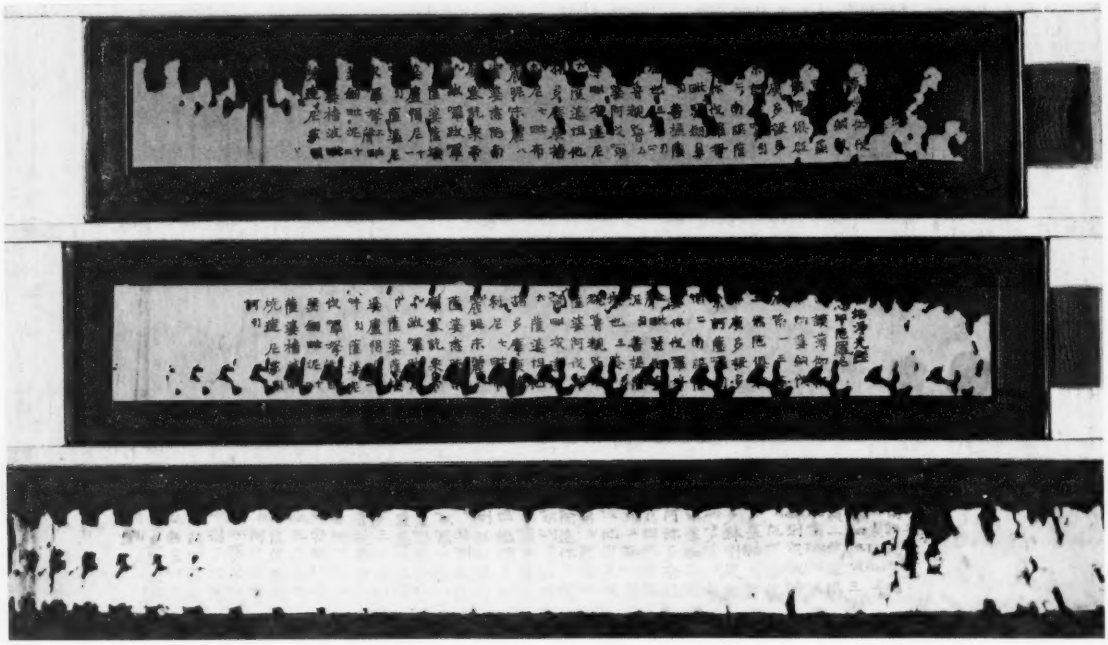
Arriving by limousine at about 3 p.m. (10 minutes earlier than scheduled) at the west front of the Jefferson Building, the royal couple and their delegation of 20 (as well as 20 Secret Service agents) were greeted by Dr. and Mrs. Billington. As is Japanese custom, the empress (accompanied by Marjorie Billington) walked behind the emperor (accompanied by the Librarian) at all times. They proceeded up the stairs and into the splendor of the Great Hall, where LC staffers stood ready to play the roles they had been rehearsing for weeks.

No fewer than four "walk-throughs" had been orchestrated by the Office of Special Events and Public Programs to make sure there were no slipups. These rehearsals included LC and Japanese Embassy staffers and Dr. and Mrs. Billington.

When the visitors stepped inside, they were greeted by the flashing cameras of the press and the Library's photographers, Jim Higgins and Yusef El-Amin.

The media had been told to arrive by 2:30, just following the security "sweep" of the building, conducted by Secret Service agents and their menacing-looking bomb-sniffing dogs.

Press were then escorted to roped-off platforms in either the Great Hall or the Members Room. (For security



. . . Including the second oldest extant example of printing in the world, dating from 770 A.D.

reasons, no one was allowed to move from his or her designated press "pool" once the emperor and empress had arrived.) In the Great Hall their majesties were escorted by the Billingtons to an area where members of Congress and other special guests were waiting.

Dr. Billington introduced the emperor to Sens. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) and Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) and Reps. Neil Abercrombie (D-Hawaii), Jim Chapman (D-Texas), Charles Taylor (R-N.C.) and Jim Leach (R-Iowa). Mrs. Billington made introductions for the empress.

Then it was on to the newly refurbished Members Room, where LC specialists were poised to describe and answer questions about the LC treasures on display. This was also the place where most of the media chose to be, since they had a better view from the two roped-off platforms set up close to the display tables. It also afforded the opportunity to hear what the emperor and empress had to say.

As they walked into the room, one got a closer look at what they wore. The empress, 59, was elegantly turned out in a celadon suit and hat topped with silk flowers of the same pale green. Her jewels were a simple strand of pearls, pearl earrings and a thin silver bracelet. The emperor, 60, wore a conservative double-breasted gray suit and silk striped tie.

Dr. Billington introduced the couple to Hisao Matsumoto, who is the head of the Japanese Section. Mr. Matsumoto gave the traditional Japanese bow then spoke about the *Muku Jokokyo: Jishin'in Darani* (*Immaculate and Pure Light Sutra: Section on Purification of the Heart from Sins*), the second oldest extant example of printing in the world, dating from 770 A.D. He also described *Hiroshige gacho* (*The Sketchbooks of Ando Hiroshige*), a facsimile of which was given to the royal couple. They also received other gifts, including a specially bound copy of *Treasures of the Library of Congress* by Charles Goodrum and the Public Affairs Office's Helen Dalrymple.

As Mr. Matsumoto spoke, it was apparent that the emperor and empress were not just being polite as they listened. On the contrary, they were clearly interested in what they heard: Michiko bent over, removed her glasses from her white leather purse, held them up to her eyes and took a closer look. Akihito asked questions.

Ronald Grim, head of the Reference and Bibliography Section in the Geography and Map Division, described rare maps from 1570 and 1630. Joao Tiexeira's "Taboas geraes de toda a navegacao" (Lisbon, 1630), were known as the "Secret maps of the Americas and the Indies from the Portuguese Archives." Tiexeira's atlas contains 26 plates showing general sea charts and views of cities and harbors of colonial and commer-

cial interest to the Portuguese, who were the first Europeans to visit Japan. Especially interesting is its depiction of the North Pacific, one of the least-known areas of the inhabited world at that time.

Both the emperor and empress queried Dr. Grim on what they were seeing.

Beverly Brannan, curator of photography in the Prints and Photographs Division, had brought "Nocturne" by James McNeill Whistler, an 1879–80 etching, and Mary Cassatt's 1891 "The Letter," in color drypoint and aquatint. The relevance of the items is that following the opening of Japan to Westerners, Whistler and Cassatt were among the major American artists whose work was profoundly influenced by the Japanese "ways of seeing," as derived from Japanese prints.

Some might say that the "crown jewel" of the treasures was the first copy, in Abraham Lincoln's hand, of the 1863 Gettysburg Address. Marvin Kranz, a specialist in American history in the Manuscript Division, called the speech "the greatest piece of presidential prose ever composed."

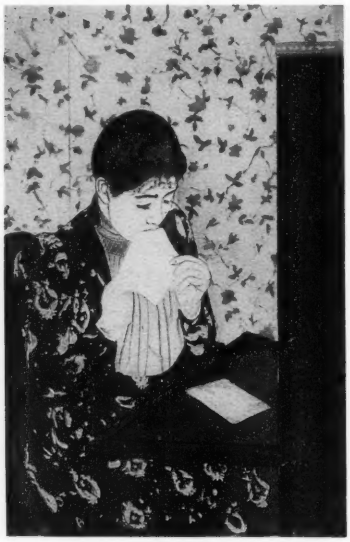
Upon hearing that proclamation, the empress again held her glasses up to her eyes and bent over to view this priceless manuscript. The emperor wanted to know why the two sheets on which the address is written were on different types of paper. It is believed by historians that Lincoln wrote the first page, on White House stationery (then called the Executive Mansion) before leaving for Gettysburg and the second sheet while he was in Gettysburg, Dr. Kranz replied.

He had also brought an early draft of Walt Whitman's "O Captain! My Captain" of 1865, inspired by the death of Lincoln. Dr. Kranz noted how the poem had been revised many times by pointing out Whitman's revisions and the places where he had struck out verses.

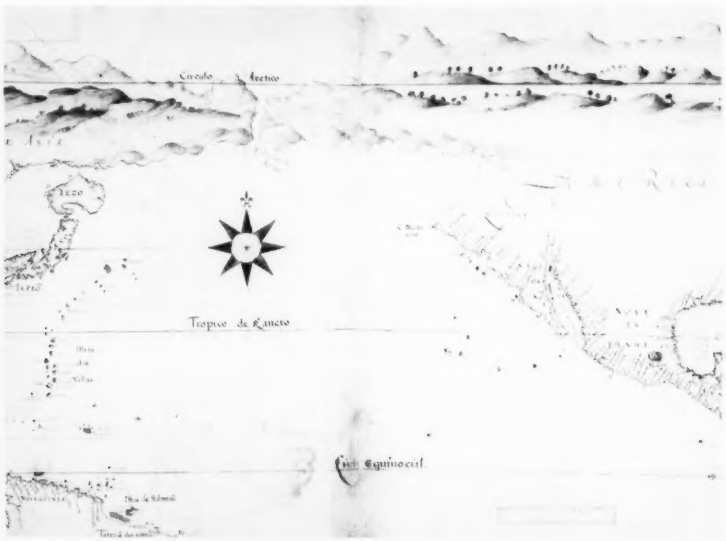
Another treasure was the pocket diary of Orville Wright, opened to the Dec. 17, 1903, entry that describes in neat and precisely written prose the first heavier-than-air flight.

Appealing to the emperor's ichthyological interests were the items brought by Larry Sullivan, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. John Edwards Holbrook's *The Ichthyology of South Carolina* of 1855 is among the most eagerly sought-after and beautiful southern natural history books.

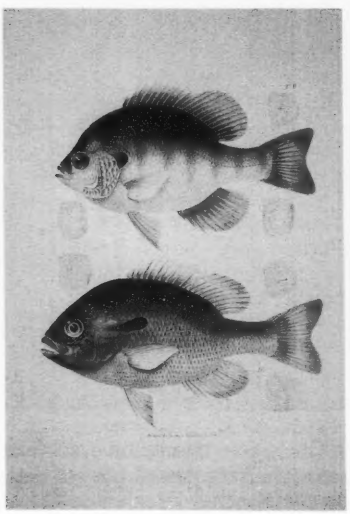
Barbara Sakamoto of the Librarian's Office was one of the Japanese American staffers presented to the emperor; Dr. Billington introduces Rep. Neil Abercrombie of Hawaii. *Photos by Jim Higgins*



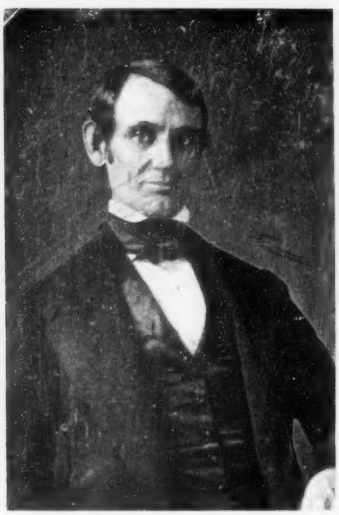
The Japanese influence on American painting, as seen in Mary Cassatt's "The Letter" (1891), was explained by Beverly Brannan of the Prints and Photographs Division.



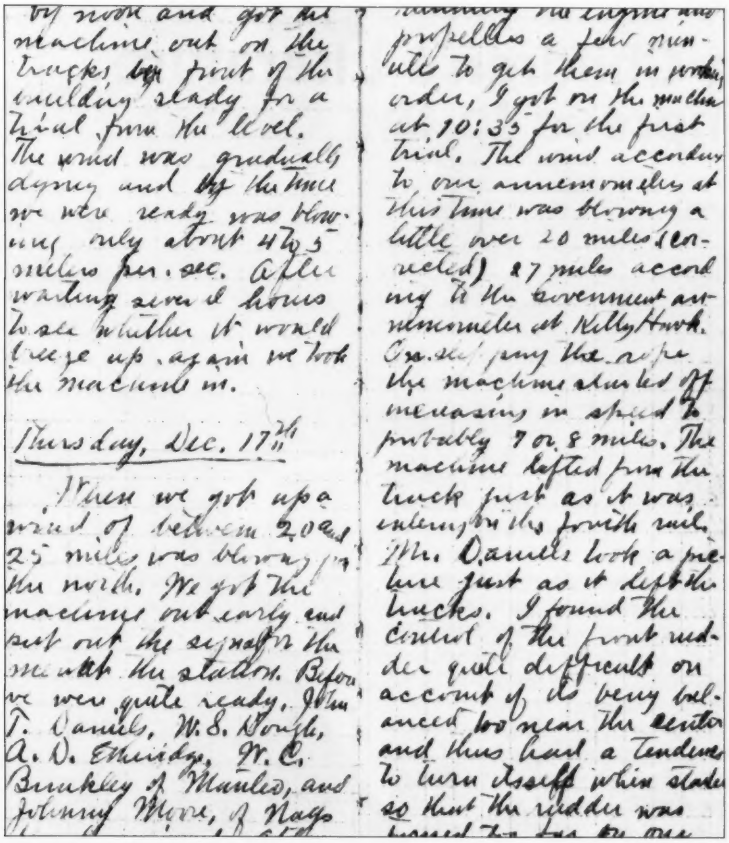
Ronald Grim of the Geography and Map Division showed what are known as the "Secret maps of the Americas and the Indies from the Portuguese Archives" (1630), showing general sea charts and views of cities and harbors of colonial and commercial interest to the Portuguese, who were the first Europeans to visit Japan.



Because of the emperor's ichthyological interests, Larry Sullivan of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division showed this plate from *The Ichthyology of South Carolina* (1855).



Quarter-plate daguerreotypes of Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln, ca. 1846, are attributed to Nicholas H. Shepherd, a Springfield, Ill., photographer. This is the earliest known photograph of Abraham Lincoln. It is believed that it was taken shortly after Lincoln won his first seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. *From Prints and Photographs Division.*



by noon and got the machine out on the tracks in front of the building ready for a trial from the level. The wind was gradually dying and by the time we were ready was blowing only about 4 to 5 miles per. sec. After waiting several hours to see whether it would freeze up again we took the machine in.

Thursday, Dec. 17th

Internal we got up a wind of between 20 and 25 miles was blowing from the north. We got the machine out early and put out the signals and the station. Before we were quite ready, John T. Daniels, W. S. Dough, A. D. Etheridge, W. C. Brinkley of Manteo, and Johnny Moore, of Nags

propellers a few minutes to get them in working order, I got on the machine at 10:35 for the first trial. The wind according to our anemometer at this time was blowing a little over 20 miles (corrected) 27 miles according to the government anemometer at Kitty Hawk. Ox. sec. [illegible] the machine started off increasing in speed to probably 7 or 8 miles. The machine lifted from the track just as it was entering the fourth rail. John T. Daniels took a picture just as it left the tracks. I found the control of the front rudder quite difficult on account of its being too near the center and thus had a tendency to turn itself when started so that the rudder was

Orville Wright's diary entry describes the historic event of Dec. 17, 1903, pictured here, when the first heavier than air flight was achieved.

Opening another beautifully illustrated book to an etching of a bloated fish that looked as though it had swallowed a grapefruit caused the royal couple to burst into laughter.

By this point, their majesties had lingered so long over the items that Dr. Billington had to hasten their progress. There was still more on their itinerary.

Dr. and Mrs. Billington accompanied the Japanese couple out of the Members Room to the Hall of Lyric Poetry on the south side of the Great Hall, where Japanese American staff of the Library were introduced. Walking to the building's main door, the emperor bid the empress goodbye as he left for a visit to the American Museum of Natural History.

But the empress stayed behind. Her interest in children's literature had prompted a request for a tour of the Children's Literature Center. Mrs. Billington introduced her to Sybille Jagusch, chief of the center, and Mindy Hetrick of Visitor Services.

Together with Mrs. Kuriyama, wife of the Japanese ambassador, Mrs. Hatfield, wife of Sen. Hatfield, and the empress's lady-in-waiting, the empress was escorted to the mezzanine level of the building. Staff who work on that level had been previously evacuated, but most of the readers in the Main Reading Room below were oblivious to what was happening some 100 feet above.

Once in the center, the guests were served tea and cookies, and were also hosted by Peggy Coughlan of the center. Dr. Jagusch, who has corresponded with the empress for several years, used a few dozen books she had chosen from the Library's collection to document her discussion of the history of children's literature in the 20th century (see story on page 280).

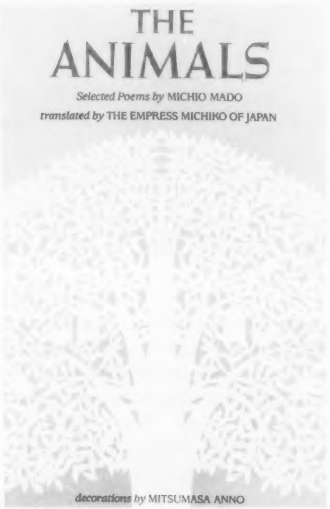
"Children's books reflect American culture," she said, as she noted that 50 years ago, U.S. children's books reflected European influences. Today, influences from the Pacific Rim are also very important, as that part of the world has also increased in stature.

The empress has translated the children's book *The Animals*, written by Michio Mado. Dr. Jagusch noted how such a book, printed in English and Japanese, would not have been published in America a few decades ago. The empress was so engrossed that she stayed 20 minutes longer than scheduled.

By 5 p.m., she and her entourage were back in the limousine, the reporters and photographers had departed, and business came to a close on one of the more memorable days at the nation's library.

An Interest in Children's Literature Brings the Empress to the Center

For Sybille Jagusch, chief of the Children's Literature Center, the visit of the Empress Michiko was an opportunity to meet someone



with whom she had been in touch for several years.

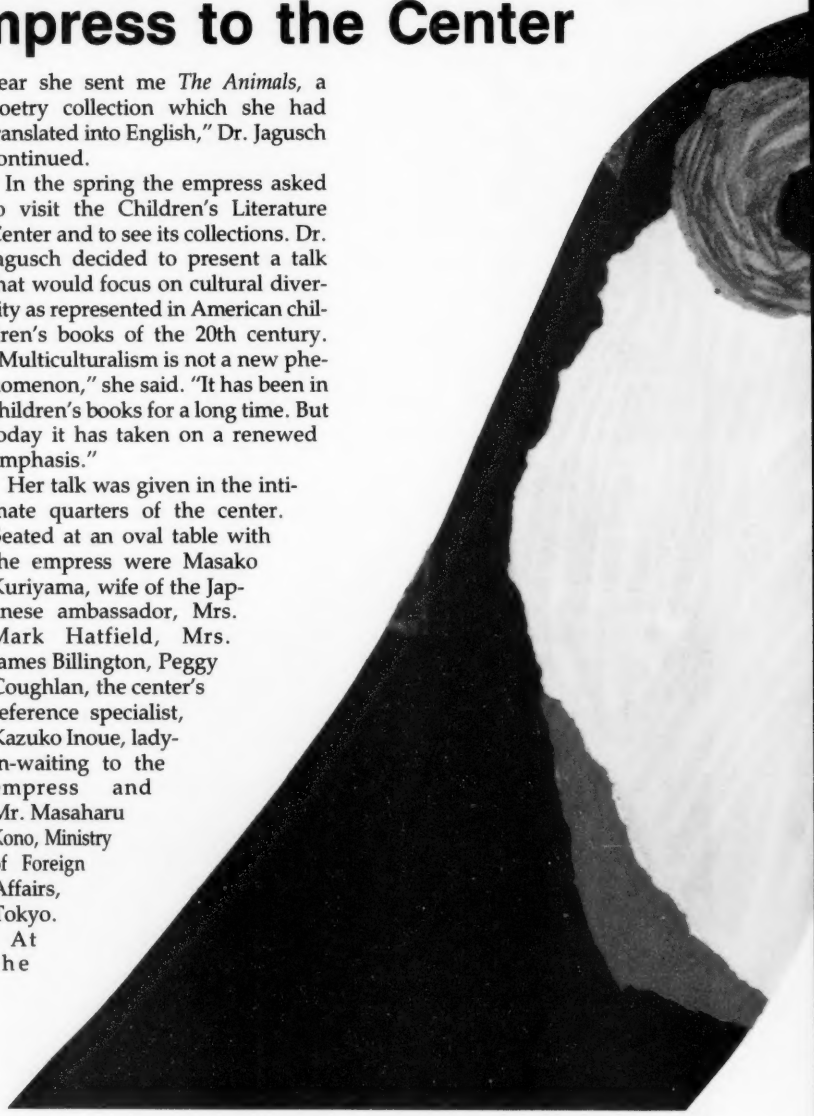
It began in 1986 when Tayo Shima, a Japanese children's book editor (and unbeknownst to Dr. Jagusch, a friend of the empress of Japan), came to the center. She and Dr. Jagusch decided to organize a symposium on Japanese children's literature. "Over the years, Ms. Shima and I became friends," said Dr. Jagusch. "After the program Ms. Shima suggested that I send the program publications to the empress, who for many years has had a deep interest in children's books.

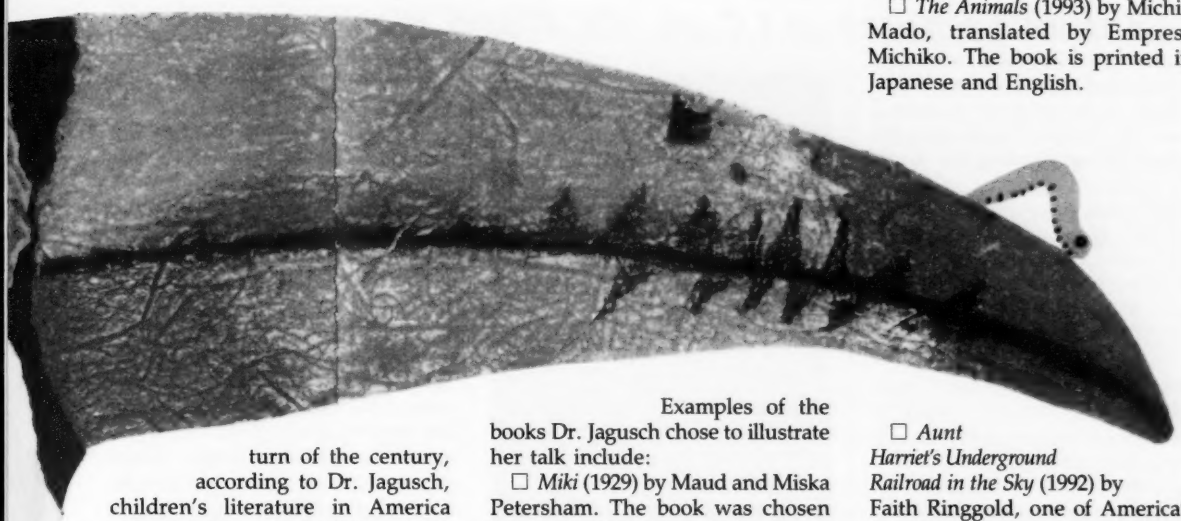
"After that I would get occasional messages from the empress via her lady-in-waiting. Last year she sent me *The Animals*, a poetry collection which she had translated into English," Dr. Jagusch continued.

In the spring the empress asked to visit the Children's Literature Center and to see its collections. Dr. Jagusch decided to present a talk that would focus on cultural diversity as represented in American children's books of the 20th century. "Multiculturalism is not a new phenomenon," she said. "It has been in children's books for a long time. But today it has taken on a renewed emphasis."

Her talk was given in the intimate quarters of the center. Seated at an oval table with the empress were Masako Kuriyama, wife of the Japanese ambassador, Mrs. Mark Hatfield, Mrs. James Billington, Peggy Coughlan, the center's reference specialist, Kazuko Inoue, lady-in-waiting to the empress and Mr. Masaharu Kono, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo.

At the





turn of the century, according to Dr. Jagusch, children's literature in America reflected the nation's British heritage. "That gradually changed during the 1920s to 1940s, as the influence of children's artists from other countries, mostly in Europe, could be seen.

"Then, after World War II, books began to show the influence of Japan. The great social upheaval of the 1960s saw children's books shift their attention to the United States, as the country looked inward."

Examples of the books Dr. Jagusch chose to illustrate her talk include:

☐ *Miki* (1929) by Maud and Miska Petersham. The book was chosen because of the folk art influences in its illustrations.

☐ *Inch by Inch* (1960) by Leo Lionni, for its imaginative story of an inchworm that cleverly talks his way out of being eaten by offering to use his body to measure other animals' extremities. It was also chosen for the illustrations of Lionni, a former art director for *Fortune*.

☐ *Tree of Cranes* (1991) by Allan Say, for its Japanese-influenced text and illustrations.

☐ *The Animals* (1993) by Michio Mado, translated by Empress Michiko. The book is printed in Japanese and English.

☐ *Aunt Harriet's Underground Railroad in the Sky* (1992) by Faith Ringgold, one of America's best African American children's book illustrators. The book is her tribute to Harriet Tubman, who engineered the Underground Railroad.

Her majesty's visit to the center and her evident enjoyment of the books enhanced the children's book tie between Japan and the United States and shortened a line of communication, heretofore halfway around the globe, to a much shorter distance—across a table.

—*Guy Lamolinara*

Among the books shown to the empress were (from left): *The Animals*, the book that she translated, and Leo Lionni's *Inch by Inch;* Sybille Jagusch of the Children's Literature Center hosts the empress of Japan. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Herman Wouk's Remembrances:

Author Lectures at LC on His World War II Novels

Celebrated author Herman Wouk lectured at the Library on June 2 about the historical novel and the process of transforming his novels into films.

The lecture was part of an LC tribute to Mr. Wouk and to Dan Curtis, who produced and directed Wouk's *The Winds of War* and *War and Remembrance* for television, in honor of their gift of a 35mm projection print of "War and Remembrance" to the Library's motion picture collections.

In his introduction, Dr. Billington noted the importance of the TV adaptation of *War and Remembrance:* "Everyone now recognizes the tremendous influence of television on our daily lives as the major medium by which our society gets our news, entertainment and interpretive information about our past and present. Critics in many fields are quick to point out the perceived shortcomings of television, but perhaps far too little has been done to celebrate and remember programs like 'War and Remembrance' that have made us a better, more thoughtful people."

An animated speaker whose presentation conveyed the same lucid vision as his written work, Mr. Wouk described the historical novel as a "risky" art form. "The risk exists of trivializing serious history with the lives and adventures of imaginary characters, and, on the other hand, in the act of writing a fiction, of loading down a tale intended to grip and to move with a heavy lead ballast of fact. And indeed, many a historical novel has sunk from sight," he said.

Herman Wouk graduated from Columbia University in 1934 at the age of 19 and worked as a staff writer for radio comedian Fred Allen from 1936 to 1941. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, he joined the Navy, and in February 1943 reported to the *U.S.S. Zane*, a destroyer-minesweeper, at anchor in a South Pacific harbor near Guadalcanal. He took part in eight Pacific invasions, earning several battle stars.

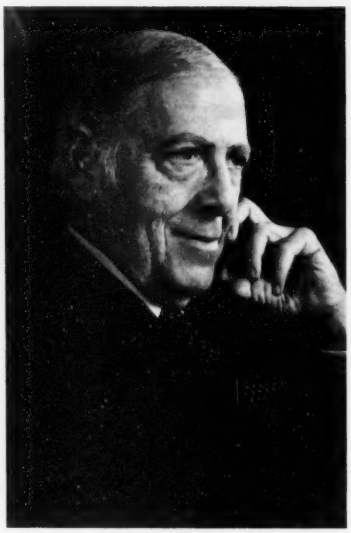


Photo by Yousuf Karsh

Herman Wouk: The motives for the World War II novels were "pride and grief, [which] drove me through the films and brought me to this hour."

During this time he began writing pieces of his first novel, *Aurora Dawn*, for an hour or two before the sun rose each morning.

After Mr. Wouk was discharged in 1946, he published the book and started accumulating books about World War II. His curiosity about the war's history and his role in it drew him eventually to write about it. He began his studies with the battle of Leyte Gulf, because, he said, "that battle seems to summarize the folly and the magnitude of industrialized war, this huge game of blind man's bluff, played over thousands of square miles of the Pacific Ocean.

"And it was only as I studied the war more that I realized that the key battle was Midway, and writing about the Pacific was not enough," he added. "I would have to go to the European theater, too. And I began to find the coherence between these two sides of the war; the simultaneity and parallel of Guadalcanal and Stalingrad. And I came to realize the vision that I tried to present in my books and in the films, of not the Second World War, but of the first global war. And at the heart of it, one of the great crimes in the history of the world, the destruction of the European Jews, which is now known to one and all throughout the world as the Holocaust."

In 1964 Wouk settled his family in Washington so that he could easily access the historical resources provided by the Library of Congress, the National Archives and important surviving military leaders. He explained the personal motivations that carried him through the 20 years he would spend writing *The Winds of War* and *War and Remembrance*:

"There were two motives. One was pride in my country, which in this first global war, rose to its unmistakable preeminence in world affairs, which it still holds as the whole world looks for peace, and the other motivation was grief. Grief for my people [the European Jews], one-third of whom were massacred. These twin human motives, pride and grief, drove me through the films . . . and brought me to this hour."

Mr. Wouk doubted the feasibility of making *The Winds of War* into a film until the miniseries format was proposed. He and his wife, Betty Sarah, who serves as his liter-

ary agent, had learned from the previous film projects based upon his work to carefully control as much of the filmmaking process as they could. The sudden death of the film's screenwriter, Jack Pullman, led to Mr. Wouk's decision to write the screenplay: "So it was that I was co-opted into writing the film by Dan Curtis, something I never thought I would have to do, and I hadn't done," he said. "I ended up writing 40 hours of movies with him—the equivalent of 20 full-length theater features."

Mr. Wouk concluded by telling how it felt to return to the Library for the lecture and tribute: "Thirty years ago, almost to the day, I came here to commence work on a book I called *World Empire Lost* [later published as *The Winds of War* and *War and Remembrance*]. I thought it would take me three years to write, and that it would be about 700 pages long. It took me the length of time I have told you about [20 years], and I'm afraid that it was 2,000 pages long. But I am here now, 30 years later, and I thank and bless the good Lord for enabling me to close the circle in this very special way."

—*Melissa Golding*

Melissa Golding is a writer-editor for the Library's Business Research Project.

Robert Fistick of NLS/BPH Awarded High Scouting Honor

Robert E. Fistick of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) recently received the Silver Beaver Award, Boy Scouting's highest local council award for service to youth.

Robert E. Fistick, who heads the Publications and Media Section in the Office of the Director at NLS, accepted the coveted Scouting award in a National Court of Honor held June 7 in Fort Belvoir, Va.

Mr. Fistick was nominated upon the recommendation of the local National Capital Area Council, where he serves as member of the executive board. Service to Scouting is only one-third of the criteria used to select recipients. Other criteria for nomination are service to youth outside of Scout programs and community service.

Mr. Fistick has been involved with Scouting for more than 44 years and has served in many capacities in four different Scout councils in the United States. He has been active in the National Capital Area Council since moving to Maryland in 1977. He was elected to the Executive Board in 1992, serving as district chairman of Scouting Unlimited, the council's Scouting program unit serving youth with disabilities.

In 1993 under Mr. Fistick's leadership, Scouting Unlimited was restructured into a council committee and representatives selected from each of the council's 15 districts serving Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Mr. Fistick is currently council vice president of Learning for Life, a new national Boy Scout subsidiary that provides supplemental school-based curricula on life skills training for America's youth. He is also a member of the council's Urban Emphasis Task Force and maintains his disabilities interests as the executive board representative to the council's Scouting Unlimited committee.

Robert Fistick

Mr. Fistick's work in disabilities awareness was specifically cited in his award. He chaired the council's highly successful Disabilities Awareness Conference at George Washington University Hospital in 1993; oversaw the development of new disabilities training programs for the council's training events; conceived and developed an exhibit outreach program and councilwide brochure for Scouters and parents about Scouting Unlimited; and produced a pro bono prototype videotape training film on learning disabilities, considered a landmark development for a national youth organization.

In addition, Mr. Fistick, an acknowledged national expert in the field of disabilities communication, assisted the National Council by rewriting and updating the national "Disabilities Awareness" merit badge last year. He has also consulted with national Scouting professionals and volunteers about numerous disabilities concerns and projects, including improvements in the disabilities training program curriculum at Philmont Scout Ranch.

In May Mr. Fistick addressed the National Boy Scout Task Force on Disabilities during the National Council Meeting in Nashville. He reviewed the Scouting Unlimited program activities of the National Capital Area Council and made additional recommendations to improve Scouting programs nationally so that volunteer leaders could enhance their ability to include a greater number of the more than 5 million youth with disabilities in-

to the Scouting movement.

Mr. Fistick has long been active in Southern Maryland community affairs, having served on numerous civic, educational and cultural boards and activities. In 1991 he was awarded the National St. George Award of the Episcopal Church for his exceptional contributions to the religious life of youth in Scouting.

Mr. Fistick and his wife, Patricia, live in Charlotte Hall, Md., and are the parents of a son, Kirk, an Eagle Scout, and a daughter, Virginia, a junior at Davis & Elkins College, Elkins, W.Va.

NLS/BPH Director Receives Award

Frank Kurt Cylke, director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, was presented the Baker Medal at the June 5 meeting of the Management Group, Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB) in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Euclid Herie, president and chief executive officer of CNIB, in presenting the award, cited the close professional working relationship fostered by Mr. Cylke.

Especially noted were the development of U.S.-Canada technological exchanges, international sales and purchases of audio and braille books, and development of the first international catalog of audio and braille books, currently available on-line and as a CD-ROM.

Lt. Col. Edwin Albert Baker, founder of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, was born on Jan. 9, 1893. The medal was struck in 1993 as a limited edition and the mold was destroyed. Mr. Cylke was the first non-Canadian to be honored for his cooperative support of the CNIB library mission.

NLS Produces Search Guide for On-Line Catalog

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) has produced a search guide that will help blind and physically handicapped readers locate books in its on-line union catalog.

The catalog, which lists some 225,000 books in braille and audio formats, has been available on-line for several years, but is used mostly by librarians and reader advisers who are familiar with LOCIS (Library of Congress Information System).

The new search guide will enable NLS patrons who have access to the Internet to perform their own searches to identify and locate books they may wish to borrow. In addition to finding specific titles of interest using the BPHP files, readers will also be able to view listings of books that are in process, using the BPHI files. BPHP contains catalog records from several institutions in the United States and other countries that serve blind and physically handicapped readers. BPHI contains records for books that NLS has selected for the collection but that have not yet been completed in recorded or braille format and other records for which the cataloging has not been completed.

Written by Bob Axtell, head of the NLS Bibliographic Control Section, *Union Catalog Online, SCORPIO Files BPHP and BPHI: A Search Guide* is an adaptation of the *SCORPIO Reference Guide* and the *LOCIS Reference Manual*. Internet users can access the guide through the Library of Congress gopher, MARVEL (address: marvel.loc. gov). It is also available in print, braille and recorded form from NLS.

PUBLICATIONS

New from the Federal Research Division

The Library of Congress Federal Research Division has issued the latest two volumes in a series of country studies published under an agreement with the Department of the Army: *Indonesia: A Country Study*, edited by William H. Frederick and Robert L. Worden; and *Portugal: A Country Study*, edited by Eric Solsten.

The series consists of more than 100 titles and covers approximately 143 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to an individual country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing its history, society, economy, government and politics and national security. All books in the series are hardbound and contain maps, charts, photographs, tables, chapter bibliographies, a glossary and an index.

During the past several years, more than 1 million copies of the books in the series have been sold, and more than 150,000 copies have been distributed to depository libraries throughout the United States.

A list of books in print in the series is available from the Country Studies Program, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-5220.

To purchase the books, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Titles and stock numbers must be cited when ordering (Indonesia–$25, 008-020-01317-0; Portugal–$19, 008-020-01318-8). Include check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Country studies can also be purchased from the Library of Congress Sales Shop.

Science and Technology Division Holds Science Media Fair

On April 27 the Library's Science and Technology Division held the fourth annual Science Media Fair for teachers and school librarians.

This year's fair, for Washington area educators, was cohosted by the Arlington (Virginia) Public Library and its Friends of the Library organization, and presented at the central Arlington library. The event was designed as part of National Science and Technology Week 1994, promoted by the National Science Foundation. Sixteen organizations joined the sponsors in providing exhibitions.

These fairs, held every spring since 1991, are designed to combat the crisis in science education by introducing educators to current teaching resources in various media, emphasizing a "hands-on" approach and thus stimulating student interest in science and scientific careers. Although the 1994 fair was, as usual, comprehensive in scope, this year a special supplementary theme, "Exploring the Universe," commemorated the 25th anniversary of Apollo 11 and the first men on the moon.

Supporting the theme, there was a presentation by the Challenger Center for Space Science Education, a massive inflatable teaching planetarium provided by Learning Technologies Inc., a demonstration of telescope making by the National Capital Astronomers and an exhibition of telescopes that can be constructed as classroom projects.

In addition to the Library of Congress, other exhibitors were the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Naval Observatory, the Arlington Planetarium, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Zoological Park (Smithsonian Institution) and various publishers and providers of classroom and laboratory materials. The Public Broadcasting Service and Annenberg CPB Project demonstrated films suitable for teaching.

A young visitor looks through the eyepiece of a homemade Dobsonian telescope exhibited by the National Capital Astronomers at the 1994 Science Media Fair; Jayne McQuade, director, Arlington Public Library, and Ronald Wilkinson, senior science specialist at the Library of Congress, relax at the conclusion of the fair.

The Library's Science and Technology Division provided eight tables of books, magazines and other materials on the sciences and environmental education. Library of Congress as well as other exhibitors provided many free publications to visitors.

Science Media Fairs have previously been presented by the Library of Congress and partners in Washington (1991), Baltimore (1992) and Philadelphia (1993), in each case marshalling the resources of large urban areas.

The fairs are one aspect of a continuing Science and Technology Division outreach initiative in science and environmental education.

News from the Center for the Book:

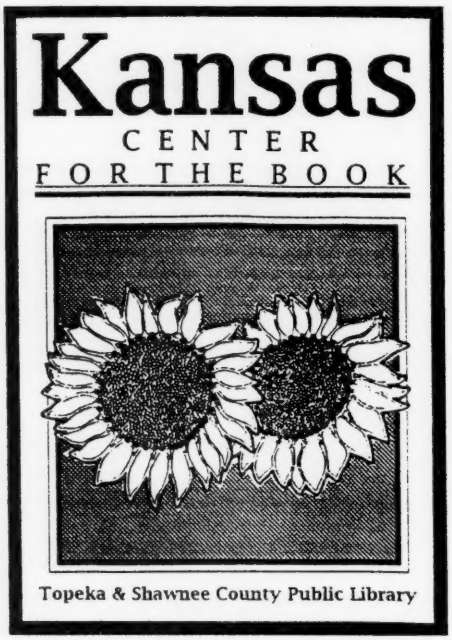
Kansas Hosts Third Library-Head Start Workshop

On May 13 David Leamon, director of the Topeka & Shawnee County Public Library, welcomed 76 enthusiastic participants from 19 states to the third library-Head Start workshop administered through a joint agreement between the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the Head Start Bureau of the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Held in Topeka on May 13–14 under the joint sponsorship of the Kansas Center for the Book and the LC center, the workshop brought librarians who serve children and Head Start teachers together to develop and strengthen library-Head Start partnerships in family literacy projects. Implemented in collaboration with the Association for Library Services to Children (ALSC), the Library-Head Start Partnership Project is designed to demonstrate in communities nationwide how libraries that serve children and Head Start programs can combine resources to develop young readers.

"The Topeka & Shawnee County Library has a top-notch Children's Services department," said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, "so workshop participants got a valuable firsthand view of how library programs for children can reach throughout the community. We also benefited from a visit to the Kansas Museum of History," he added. Dr. Cole and workshop coordinator Virginia H. Mathews were interviewed about the partnership project on May 13 on KTKA-TV, Topeka's ABC affiliate, and spoke on May 14 at the spring dinner of the Friends of the Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library.

Workshop speakers, in addition to Virginia Mathews, were Susan Roman, ALSC executive director; Carole Talan, family literacy specialist, California State Library; and Susan Marchant, coordinator for the Kansas Center for the Book. As in the previous workshops in Sacramento (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Jan. 24, 1994) and Richmond (see LC *Information Bulletin*, May 16, 1994), the starting point for the discussion was a viewing of the 40-minute video produced by the Center for the Book during the first phase of the project. The video, which is accompanied by a printed guide, describes how to form a library-Head Start partnership.



Prior to developing and presenting statewide action plans for implementing library-Head Start partnerships, participants shared their ideas, particularly through a panel chaired by Gretchen Wronka titled "Experiences in Partnership: What We've Learned." Panel members were Elaine Caven, Judy Nichols, Terry Randal and John Telli.

Carole Talan led the discussion on developing procedures and processes for administering and operating a partnership, which included information on memos of understanding, contracts and budgeting. Small group discussions on May 14 focused on technical assistance to teachers, training of volunteers and aides and opportunities for involving parents, families and care givers.

Workshop participants were:

Arkansas: Rhonda Ahrent, First Steps Head Start Project, Corning; Maureen DuBruin, Barton Library, El Dorado; Mary Furlough, William S. Laman Library, North Little Rock; Tracy Gates, First Steps Head Start Project, Walnut Ridge; Catherine J. Howser, Arkansas State Library, Little Rock; Louise Turner, Fort Smith Public Library.

Colorado: Chris Rattenborg, Community Partnership for Child Development, Colorado Springs.

Illinois: Linda Ward Callaghan, Naperville Public Libraries; Julie Donelson, Ounce of Prevention Fund, Chicago; Thera Ramos, Lake County Community Action Program, Waukegan; Terry Randall, Ounce of Prevention Fund, Chicago; John Telli, Head Start Resource Library, Chicago Public Library.

Indiana: Patricia Callison, Monroe County Public Library, Bloomington; Paula Iunghuhn, Community and Family Resource Center, Head Start, LaFayette.

Iowa: David Ashcroft, Public Library of Des Moines; Jeanette Bobeen, Sioux City Public Library.

Kansas: Gregg Anderson, Olathe Public Library; Lanafaye Barber, Community Action Head Start, Topeka; Elaine Cavin, Child Care Association Head Start, Wichita; Patricia Collins, Dodge City Public Library; Carol Hanlon, Kansas City (Kansas) Public Library, Prairie

Village; Judy Nichols, Wichita Public Library; Carol Roberts, Child Care Association Head Start, Wichita; Joyce Steiner,Lawrence Public Library; Eleanor Strecker, Topeka & Shawnee County Public Library; Julie Tomlianovich, Hutchinson Public Library/SCKLS.

Louisiana: Ann L. Davis, St. Bernard Parish Library, Chalmette; Emily Jackson, East Baton Rouge Parish Library; Almeta Keys, St. Mary Parish Head Start; Barbara J. Pickney, St. Landry Parish Head Start; Patricia Taylor, Natchitoches Head Start; Irene Thomas, Cenla Community Action Head Start, Alexandria.

Michigan: Ann Bonnelli, Detroit Public Library; Janet Everingham, Washtenaw County Head Start, Ypsilanti; Linda Gerskin, Literacy Director, Saginaw; Phoebe Lowell, Head Start, Lansing.

Minnesota: Jan Feye-Stukas, State Library Development Services, St. Paul; Laura Wassenaar, Head Start, Arrowhead Economic Opportunity Agency, Virginia; Gretchen Wronka, Hennepin County Library, Minnetonka.

Missouri: Therese Bigelow, Missouri State Library, Jefferson City; Patricia A. Carleon, St. Louis Public Library; Carrie McDonald, Kansas City (Missouri) Public Library; Geneva M. Price, Kansas City; Barbara Reading, Missouri State Library, Jefferson City; Anitra Steele, Mid-Continent Library, Independence; Catherine Wilson, Kansas City (Missouri) Public Library.

Nebraska: Anne L. Jones, Keene Memorial Library, Fremont; Linda Meyers, Human Resources, Hall County; Merry Von Seggern, Edith Abbott Memorial Library, Grand Island.

New Mexico: Elaine Shannon, Rio Grande Valley Public Library System, Albuquerque.

North Dakota: Nancy Maxwell, North Dakota State Library, Bismarck.

Ohio: Terri Burgess, Lorain Head Start; Carol Champagne, Preschool Specialist, Maumee; Selina Gaddis, Lorain Head Start; Ruth A. Metcalf, State Library of Ohio, Columbus; Gail Zachariah, Ohio Valley Area Libraries, Wellston.

Oklahoma: Sandra Mieir, UCAP/Head Start, Pawnee; Kristie Reasnor, KiBois Head Start, Stigler; Carolyn Shaw, Community Action Agency, Oklahoma City; Nan Sturdivant, Tulsa City-County Library; Cathy Van Hoy, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City; Desiree Webber, Moore Public Library.

Participants in the Library-Head Start Workshop included (top, second from left): Gretchen Wronka and others during the May 13–14 event.

South Dakota: Beth Marie Quanbeck, South Dakota State Library, Pierre.

Texas: Jane Andrews, Child Inc. Head Start, Austin; Josephine Bradley, Child Inc. Head Start, Austin; Esperanza Gonzales, Neighbors in Need of Services Inc., San Benito; Barbara Immroth, University of Texas, Austin; Molly Krukewitt, Fort Bend County Libraries, Richmond; Jeanette Larson, Texas State Library, Austin; Erie Tejada, Neighbors in Need of Services Inc., San Benito; Kathy Toon, Dallas Public Library.

Utah: Carolyn Firestone, Hal J. Schultz Memorial Center Head Start, Salt Lake City; Judy Jackson, Davis County Head Start; Linda Preece, Davis County Head Start.

Wisconsin: Terri Myhra, Family Service Center, Head Start, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh.

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